Defendant Transamerica Life Insurance Company ("TLIC") submits this supplemental brief in support of its Motion *in Limine* ("MIL") No. 1 to exclude expert opinions that are not in the initial October 2016 reports of Plaintiffs' experts Vincent J. Granieri (ECF No. 264-1) and Robert S. Cauthen, Jr. (ECF No. 265-1). On July 24, in response to MIL No. 1 and *after* the parties filed their pre-trial disclosures, Plaintiffs filed and served untimely supplemental reports from these experts without leave of court. (ECF Nos. 290-3, 290-4.) Those reports and any opinions therein should also be stricken.

LEGAL STANDARD

Rule 26(e) permits supplementation of expert reports when:

a party's discovery disclosures happen to be defective in some way so that the disclosure was incorrect or incomplete and, therefore, misleading. It does not cover failures of omission because the expert did an inadequate or incomplete preparation. To construe supplementation to apply whenever a party wants to bolster or submit additional expert opinions would [wreak] havoc in docket control and amount to unlimited expert opinion preparation.

Akeva L.L.C. v. Mizuno Corp., 212 F.R.D. 306, 310 (M.D.N.C. 2002) (emphasis added) (internal citations omitted). If a supplemental expert report "falls outside the scope of Rule 26(e)," it must comply with the discovery schedule set by the Court or, alternatively, be permitted after requesting and receiving a Rule 16 continuance from the Court. Scheduling orders "may be modified only for good"

Under Rule 26(e), the "duty to supplement" contemplates testimony used to correct errors, not new opinions offered to bolster prior reports. *See Tesoro Ref. & Mktg. Co. LLC v. Pac. Gas & Elec. Co.*, Case No. 14-cv-00930-JCS, 2016 WL 158874, at *9 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 14, 2016). Where an untimely supplemental report "simply adds new analysis . . . [of] a topic that [the expert] had previously declined to address in his initial Report, Rebuttal Report, or deposition," it "falls outside the scope of Rule 26(e)." *Id.* at *11. Additionally, supplemental reports fall outside Rule 26(e) when the plaintiff had "not asked [the expert] to perform the analysis" earlier, even though it could have. *Pac. Info. Res., Inc. v. Musselman*, No. C06-2306 MMC (BZ), 2008 WL 2338505, at *1 (N.D. Cal. June 4, 2008).

Mktg. Co. LLC, 2016 WL 158874, at *11.3

Even assuming TLIC should have known the July 24 Reports were forthcoming once they received Messrs. Granieri's and Cauthen's declarations on June 17, 2017, such "notice" hardly shows diligence. The July 24 Reports were prepared and served only in response to TLIC's MIL No. 1 regarding the June 17 Declarations and Plaintiffs' failure to properly disclose their expert opinions. (ECF No. 247.) Moreover, the July 24 Reports, which contained new opinions not present in the declarations and additional bolstering of inadequate opinions, were served more than a month after the June 17 Declarations were filed, after pretrial disclosures were made, after TLIC's actuarial expert was deposed, and only five weeks before trial with no notice. This timeline demonstrates "carelessness . . . and offers no reason for a grant of relief." Johnson, 975 F.2d at 609.

IV. TLIC WOULD SUFFER PREJUDICE IF PLAINTIFFS ARE PERMITTED TO INTRODUCE THESE UNTIMELY OPINIONS

The case is going to trial in two weeks, and just a month after Plaintiffs served the supplemental expert reports, often addressing issues never pled. TLIC would face substantial prejudice were Plaintiffs' experts are permitted to offer these new untimely opinions in trial. Moreover, the probative value of the new testimony is outweighed by the prejudicial impact on TLIC. Fed. R. Evid. 403. (ECF No. 247.) Therefore, TLIC respectfully requests the Court grant MIL No. 1 to exclude the expert declarations and supplemental expert reports of Messrs. Granieri and Cauthen.

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they needed additional discovery to fully opine on any issue, they should have so stated. They did not. Instead, they included—and rely on—a general reservation of rights to supplement their reports in the future if new information is gleaned, 28 subject to court approval.

³ Plaintiffs attempt to establish diligence by setting forth the broad discovery timeline in this case. (ECF No. 291-1 ¶¶ 3-8.) The mere fact that discovery was continued for other, "limited purposes" (ECF No. 191) does not allow Plaintiffs to make an end run around the expert report deadlines. If Plaintiffs' experts believed

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